

AGERATINA BOBJANSENII (ASTERACEAE: EUPATORIEAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM DURANGO, MEXICO

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ABSTRACT

A new species, *Ageratina bobjansenii* B.L. Turner, is described and illustrated from Durango, México. It belongs to the subgenus *Neogreenella* and is known only from holotypic material, this collected in pine-oak forests in the vicinity of Cd. Durango.

KEY WORDS: Asteraceae, Eupatorieae, *Ageratina*, México, Durango, systematics

Identification of a large assemblage of Mexican Asteraceae assembled by D.E. Breedlove from throughout México (ca. 500 sheets [CAS]) has revealed the following novelty.

AGERATINA BOBJANSENII B.L. Turner, *spec. nov.* Figure. 1. TYPE: MEXICO. Durango: "Rocky bluffs near Puerto Buenas Aires SW of La Ciudad in forest of *Pinus*, *Quercus* and *Arbutus*," 2680 m, 7 Dec 1991, D.E. Breedlove & C. Burns 72708 (HOLOTYPE: CAS!).

Similis *A. zumilanae* B.L. Turner sed habens folia ovata eglandulataque (vice foliorum cordatorum glandulatorumque) et involucra parviora ca. 5 mm alta (vice 6.5-8.5 mm).

Stiffly erect simple-stemmed perennial herbs 50-60 cm high, the midstem internodes much longer than the leaves. Midstems moderately pubescent with short glandular hairs 0.02-0.03 mm high. Leaves opposite throughout, those at midstem mostly 6-9 cm long, 3-4 cm wide; petioles 2.5-3.5 cm long; blades broadly ovate to somewhat deltoid, 3-nervate from the base, sparsely puberulent with eglandular hairs, mostly along the edges and veins, the margins crenulodentate. Heads numerous, arranged in a terminal capitulescence with strictly ascending branches, the ultimate peduncles 5-10 mm long, densely glandular-pubescent like the stems. Involucres narrowly campanulate, ca. 5 mm high, 2-3 mm wide (pressed); bracts 2-seriate, linear-

lanceolate, eximbricate. Receptacle plane, glabrous. Florets 14-16 per head (two counts); corollas 5-6 mm long, pinkish-lavender, glabrous throughout, the tube ca. 3 mm long, gradually tapering into the throat. Achenes ca. 2.5 mm long, sparsely ciliate; pappus of ca. 30 uneven ciliate, rather fragile bristles 3-5 mm long, the cilia mostly longer than the axis of the bristles.

This species belongs to the large subgenus *Neogreenella* (ca. 100 species in México) and will key to or near the Chiapas species, *Ageratina zunilana* B.L. Turner, in the treatment of *Ageratina* in México by Turner (1997). It differs from that species in being strictly herbaceous (50-60 cm high, vs. suffrutescent or shrubby and ca. 1 m high), having mostly ovate, glandular-pubescent leaf blades (vs. cordate and eglandular), and smaller involucre (ca. 5 mm high vs. 6.5-8.5 mm).

There already being an *Ageratina breedlovei* King & H. Rob, I take pleasure in naming this novelty for my esteemed colleague Bob (Robert) Jansen, well known synantherologist currently engaged in studies on the phyletic relationships of composites generally, mainly using DNA data, but who, early on, produced a fine monographic study of the difficult genera *Spilanthes* and *Acmella* (Jansen 1981, 1985).

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